Baird, Cotter and Bishop, P.C. CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

MARCH 31, 2008

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Baird, Cotter and Bishop, P.C. CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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July 25, 2008

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Township Board Colfax Township Mecosta County Rodney, Michigan

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Colfax Township, Mecosta County, Rodney, Michigan, as of and for the year ended March 31, 2008, which collectively comprise the Township's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Township. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Colfax Township, Mecosta County, Rodney, Michigan, as of March 31, 2008, and the respective changes in financial position, thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The management's discussion and analysis on pages iii through viii and budgetary comparison information on page 18 are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Colfax Township, Mecosta County, Rodney, Michigan's basic financial statements. The individual fund financial statements, and other supplementary information are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

BAIRD, COTTER AND BISHOP, P.C.

Bairol, Cottle & Bishop, P.C.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2008

Colfax Township, a general law township located in Mecosta County has implemented the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 34 (GASB 34). The Management's Discussion and Analysis, a requirement of GASB 34, is intended to be the Colfax Township board's discussion and analysis of the financial results for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008.

Financial Highlights

- ◆ The assets of the Township exceeded its liabilities at the close of the fiscal year by \$1,239,816. Of this amount, \$659,219 may be used to meet the Township's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- ◆ As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Township's governmental fund reported ending fund balance of \$659,219. \$656,282 of the fund balance is available for spending at the Township's discretion.
- The Township is not obligated under any long-term debt as of March 31, 2008.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Township's basic financial statements. The Township's basic financial statements are comprised of three components. 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-Wide Financial Statements The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Township's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business. These statements are calculated using full accrual accounting and more closely represent those presented by business and industry. The entire Township's assets and liabilities, both short and long-term, are reported. As such, these statements include capital assets, net of related depreciation.

The *Statement of Net Assets* presents information on all of the Township's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Township is improving or deteriorating.

The *Statement of Activities* presents information showing how the Township's net assets changed during the fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported when the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in the future fiscal periods.

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Township's that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities).

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2008

Fund Financial Statements

The fund level statements are reported on a modified accrual basis in that only those assets that are "measurable" and "currently available" are reported. Liabilities are recognized to the extent they are normally expected to be paid with current financial resources.

Governmental Funds – Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements governmental fund financial statements focus on current sources and uses of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statement, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental funds balance sheet and the governmental fund statements of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Other Information

In addition to the basic financial statements, this report further presents Required Supplementary Information (RSI) that explains and supports the information presented in the financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The Statement of Net Assets is the first statement in the Government-Wide Financial Statements section of this document. This statement is useful for providing an indicator of the Township's financial position over time. The Net Assets of the Township were \$1,239,816 at March 31, 2008, meaning the Township's assets were greater than its liabilities by this amount. A comparison with the previous fiscal year is presented in order to show the change in Net Assets over the previous fiscal year.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2008

Colfax Township Net Assets as of March 31,

	Governmental Activities		
	2008	2007	
Assets		_	
Current Assets	\$ 659,796	\$ 547,049	
Non Current Assets			
Capital Assets	836,938	819,985	
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(256,341) (229,009)	
Total Non Current Assets	580,597	590,976	
Total Assets	\$ 1,240,393	\$ 1,138,025	
Liabilities			
Other Liabilities	\$ 577	\$ 542	
Net Assets			
Invested in Capital Assets	580,597	590,976	
Unrestricted	659,219	546,507	
Total Net Assets	1,239,816	1,137,483	
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	\$ 1,240,393	\$ 1,138,025	

The most significant portions of the Township's Net Assets are cash and investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, equipment, infrastructure, and others). The Township has \$659,219 in unrestricted Net Assets. These assets represent resources that are available for appropriation, but are limited by Township policies regarding their use.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the Township is able to report positive balances in all categories of net assets for the government as a whole.

The total net assets of the Township increased by \$102,333 in this fiscal year, which is an indicator that the Township experienced positive financial growth during the year. As a result, the Township ended the fiscal year in better condition then when the year began.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2008

The following table illustrates and summarizes the results of the changes in the net assets for the Township. The condensed information was derived from the government-wide Statement of Activities.

Colfax Township Change in Net Assets for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31,

	Governmental Activities			
		2008	VILLES	2007
Revenues				
Program Revenues				
Charges for Services	\$	18,119	\$	25,605
Operating Grants and Contributions		18,206		3,556
Capital Grants and Contributions		0		0
General Revenues				
Taxes		71,008		75,677
State Shared Revenue		135,042		134,358
Investment Earnings		33,445		20,610
Other		2,897		6,809
Total Revenues		278,717		266,615
Expenses				
Legislative		26,220		40,346
General Government		108,805		93,699
Public Safety		32,978		25,653
Public Works		4,338		2,357
Community and Economic Development		652		978
Other Functions		3,391		3,785
Unallocated Depreciation		0		22,188
Total Expenses		176,384		189,006
Change in Net Assets		102,333		77,609
NET ASSETS - Beginning of Year		1,137,483		1,059,874
NET ASSETS - End of Year	\$	1,239,816	\$	1,137,483

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2008

Governmental Activities

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, the Township's net assets increased by \$102,333 in the governmental funds. GASB 34 now requires the Township to maintain a record of annual depreciation expense and the accumulation of depreciation expense over time. The net increase in accumulated depreciation expense is a reduction in net assets.

The revenue from property taxes amounted to \$71,008. The Township levied 1.2426 mills for operating purposes.

State shared revenue is collected by the State of Michigan and distributed to local governments by formula allocation of portions of the State sales tax. In fiscal year 2008, the amount of state shared revenue received by the Township was \$135,042 which was an increase from last year.

The Township's governmental activities expenses are dominated by general governmental expenses. The Township spent \$108,805 in fiscal year 2008 on General Government expenses. Public Safety represented the next largest expense at \$32,978 of total expenses.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

Governmental Funds The focus of Colfax Township's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Township's financing requirement. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

At the end of the current fiscal year, Colfax Township's governmental fund reported ending fund balance of \$659,219. Of this amount, \$656,282 constitutes unreserved fund balance. The remainder of the fund balance is reserved for specific purposes and is therefore not available for new appropriation. For example, the fund balance reserved for telecommunication right-of-way must be used for expenditures that relate to telecommunications right-of-way.

General Fund – The General Fund increased its fund balance by \$112,712 which brings the fund balance to \$659,219. Of the General Fund's fund balance, \$656,282 is unreserved. None of the General Fund's functions ended the year with expenditures over budgeted amounts. Property taxes amounted to \$71,008. State shared revenues were collected in the amount of \$135,042.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. The Township's investment in capital assets for governmental activities as of March 31, 2008, amounted to \$580,597 net of accumulated depreciation.

Capital assets summarized below include any items purchased with a cost greater than \$5,000 individually and that have a useful life greater than one year. In addition, the Township occasionally capitalizes items under the \$5,000 threshold. A summary of capital asset categories is illustrated below:

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2008

Carrammantal

Colfax Township Capital Assets as of March 31,

Governmental Activities			
\$	41,642	\$	41,642
	70,704		64,901
	475,770		475,770
	248,822		237,672
	836,938		819,985
	(256,341)		(229,009)
\$	580,597	\$	590,976
	_	\$ 41,642 70,704 475,770 248,822 836,938 (256,341)	\$ 41,642 \$ 70,704 475,770 248,822 836,938 (256,341)

Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year consisted of:

- Township paved the parking lot at a cost of \$5,803.
- Purchased a thermal imager for the fire department at a cost of \$11,150.

Long-Term Debt. Colfax Township has no obligation for any long-term debt as of March 31, 2008.

Economic Condition and Outlook

The unemployment rate is still high in the State of Michigan and the State's shortfall in the budget means potential further reductions in state-shared revenues.

These factors were considered in preparing the Township's budgets for the 2008-09 fiscal year.

Request for Information

The financial report is designed to provide our citizens, customers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the Township's finances and to demonstrate the Township's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need any additional information, contact Colfax Township at P.O. Box 22, Rodney, Michigan 49342.

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS MARCH 31, 2008

	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
<u>ASSETS</u>	
CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash	\$ 632,600
Receivables	
Taxes and Special Assessments	5,716
External Party (Fiduciary Fund)	260
Due from Other Governments	21,220
Total Current Assets	659,796
CAPITAL ASSETS	
Land	41,642
Land Improvements	70,704
Buildings	475,770
Equipment, Furniture, and Fixtures	248,822
	836,938
Less Accumulated Depreciation	256,341
Net Capital Assets	580,597
TOTAL ASSETS	1,240,393
LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable	577
NET ASSETS	
Invested in Capital Assets	580,597
Unrestricted	659,219
TOTAL NET ASSETS	\$ 1,239,816

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2008

NET (EXPENSES)

					PROG	RAM REVENU	ES			EVENUES AND
			-		OF	PERATING	CAI	PITAL	CHAN	GE IN NET ASSETS
			СНА	RGES FOR	GR.	ANTS AND	GRAN	TS AND	TOTAI	L GOVERNMENTAL
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	EΣ	KPENSES	SE	ERVICES	CON	TRIBUTIONS	CONTRI	BUTIONS		ACTIVITIES
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT										
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES										
Legislative	\$	26,220	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	(26,220)
General Government		108,805		18,119		0		0		(90,686)
Public Safety		32,978		0		14,673		0		(18,305)
Public Works		4,338		0		3,533		0		(805)
Community and Economic Development		652		0		0		0		(652)
Other Functions		3,391		0		0		0		(3,391)
Total Governmental Activities	\$	176,384	\$	18,119	\$	18,206	\$	0	_	(140,059)
	GF	NERAL R	EVEN	UES						
		Taxes	<u> LVEIV</u>	<u>C L S</u>						71,008
	S	State Shared	d Reve	nue						135,042
	I	nvestment	Earning	gs						33,445
	(Other								2,897
		Total Ger	neral Re	evenues						242,392
	Ch	ange in Ne	t Assets	S						102,333
	<u>NE</u>	T ASSETS	<u>S</u> - Beg	inning of Ye	ar					1,137,483
	<u>NE</u>	T ASSETS	<u>S</u> - End	of Year					\$	1,239,816

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

BALANCE SHEET MARCH 31, 2008

	ENERAL FUND
<u>ASSETS</u>	
Cash Taxes and Special Assessments Receivable Due from Other Funds Due from Other Governments	\$ 632,600 5,716 260 21,220
Total Assets	\$ 659,796
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE LIABILITIES Accounts Payable	\$ 577
FUND BALANCE Reserved	
Reserved for Telecommunications Right-of-Way Unreserved	2,937
Undesignated	656,282
Total Fund Balance	 659,219
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	\$ 659,796

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS MARCH 31, 2008

Total Fund Balances for Governmental Funds

\$ 659,219

Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Assets are Different Because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not

financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.

Land	\$ 41,642	
Land Improvements	70,704	
Buildings	475,770	
Equipment, Furniture, and Fixtures	248,822	
Accumulated Depreciation	(256,341)	580,597

NET ASSETS OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

\$ 1,239,816

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2008

	G 	ENERAL FUND
REVENUES		
Taxes	\$	71,008
Licenses and Permits		6,426
State Grants		138,575
Contributions from Local Units		7,000
Charges for Services		11,193
Interest and Rents		33,945
Other Revenues		10,570
Total Revenues		278,717
EXPENDITURES		
Legislative		26,220
General Government		104,229
Public Safety		27,175
Public Works		4,338
Community and Economic Development		652
Other Functions		3,391
Total Expenditures		166,005
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures		112,712
FUND BALANCE - Beginning of Year		546,507
FUND BALANCE - End of Year	\$	659,219

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES MARCH 31, 2008

Net Change in Fund Balance - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 112,712
Amounts reported for governmental activities are different because: Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures in the statement of	
activities. These costs are allocated over their estimated useful lives as	
depreciation.	
Depreciation Expense	(27,332)
Capitalized Capital Outlay	 16,953
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	\$ 102,333

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS MARCH 31, 2008

		GENCY UNDS
ASSETS Cash	\$	1,245
<u>LIABILITIES</u> Due to Other Funds	\$	260
Due to Other Governments	<u> </u>	985
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$	1,245

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2008

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

Colfax Township is a general law township located in Mecosta County which operates under the direction of an elected township board. Under the criteria established by generally accepted accounting principles, the Township has determined that there are no component units which should be included in its reporting entity.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

GASB Statement No. 34 establishes standards for external financial reporting for state and local governments and requires that resources be classified for accounting and reporting purposes into the following three net asset categories.

Invested in Capital assets, net of related debt consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding balances for bonds, notes, and other debt that are attributed to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

Restricted net assets result when constraints placed on net asset use are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, and contributions, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted net assets consist of net assets which do not meet the definition of the two preceding categories. Unrestricted net assets often have constraints on resources which are imposed by management, but can be modified or removed.

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of changes in net assets) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the government. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

The government-wide focus is more on the sustainability of the Township as an entity and the change in aggregate financial position resulting from the activities of the fiscal period. The fund financial statements are similar to the financial statements presented in the previous financial reporting model.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from government-wide financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2008

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Basis of Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, licenses, interest and special assessments associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Only the portion of special assessment receivables due within the current period is considered to be susceptible to accrual as revenue of the current period. Sales taxes collected and held by the state at year end on behalf of the government are also recognized as revenue. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

Entitlements and shared revenues are recorded at the time of receipt or earlier if the susceptible to accrual criteria are met. Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other grant requirements have been met.

The accounts of the Township are organized on the basis of funds. A fund is an independent fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purpose and is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions. The minimum number of funds are maintained consistent with legal and managerial requirements.

Colfax Township reports the following major governmental fund:

The *General Fund* is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Additionally Colfax Township reports the following fund types:

Agency funds are custodial in nature and do not present results of operations or have a measurement focus. Agency funds are accounted for using the accrual basis of accounting. These funds are used to account for assets that the Township holds for others in an agency capacity.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2008

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this limitation. The government has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are payments-in-lieu of taxes and other charges between the other functions of the government. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions involved. Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Township's policy to use the restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

D. Assets, Liabilities and Equity

1. Deposits and Investments

The Township's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with original maturities of twelve months or less from date of acquisition.

The Township's investment policy states that the Township Treasurer may invest township funds in the following:

Bonds, securities, and other obligations of the United States, or an agency or instrumentality of the United States.

Commercial paper rated at the time of purchase within the 2 highest classifications established by not less than 2 standard rating services and which matures not more than 270 days after the date of purchase.

Repurchase agreements consisting of instruments listed in subdivision (a).

Bankers' acceptances of United States banks.

Obligations of this state or any of its political subdivisions that at the time of purchase are rated as investment grade by not less than 1 standard rating service.

Mutual funds registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, Title I of Chapter 686,54 Stat. 789, 15 U.S.C. 80a-1 to 80a-3 and 80a-4 to 80a-64, with authority to purchase only investment vehicles that are legal for direct investment by a public corporation. However, a

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2008

mutual fund is not disqualified as a permissible investment solely by reason of either of the following:

- (i) The purchase of securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis.
- (ii) The ability to lend portfolio securities as long as the mutual fund receives collateral at all times equal to at least 100% of the value of the securities loaned.
- (iii) The limited ability to borrow and pledge a like portion of the portfolio's assets for temporary or emergency purposes.

Obligations described in subdivisions (a) through (g) if purchased through an interlocal agreement under the Urban Cooperation Act of 1967, 1967 (Ex Sess) PA 7, MCL 124.501 to 124.512.

Investment pools organized under the Surplus Funds Investment Pool Act, 1982 PA 367, MCL 129.111 to 129.118.

The investment pools organized under the Local Government Investment Pool Act, 1985 PA 121, MCL 129.141 to 129.150.

2. Receivables and Payables

Transactions between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the non-current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds."

All trade and property tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles. Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on the property as of the date they are levied. State education taxes, county taxes, Chippewa Hills School's taxes, and Morley Stanwood School's taxes are levied and due July 1, and become delinquent after September 14. The remaining millages are levied and due December 1, and become delinquent after February 14. Collections of taxes and remittances of them are accounted for in the Current Tax Collection Fund. Township property tax revenues are recognized when they become both measurable and available for use to finance Township operations. Amounts which are not expected to be collected within sixty days are treated as deferred revenues.

The 2007 taxable valuation of Colfax Township totaled \$57,070,914, on which ad valorem taxes levied consisted of 1.2426 mills for Colfax Township operating purposes. The levy raised approximately \$71,008 for operating purposes.

3. Inventories and Prepaid Items

Inventories are not significant and are expensed as acquired.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2008

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items.

4. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of proprietary fund capital assets is reflected in the capitalized value of the asset constructed, net of interest earned on the invested proceeds over the same period.

Property, plant and equipment of the primary government, as well as the component units are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>ASSETS</u>	<u>YEARS</u>
Buildings	50
Building Improvements	20-25
Land Improvements	25
Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	5-15

5. Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the related debt.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2008

6. Fund Equity

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose. Designations of fund balance represent tentative management plans that are subject to change.

7. Use of Estimates

The presentation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Budgetary Information

The annual budget is adopted on the modified accrual basis in accordance with the requirements of Michigan Public Act 621 of 1978 "The Uniform Budgeting and Accounting Act". A public hearing is held to obtain taxpayer comments. Appropriations lapse at year end. Budget amounts are as originally adopted on March 21, 2007 or as amended by the Township Board from time to time.

The appropriated budget is prepared by fund and activity. The Township Board exercises budgetary control over expenditures.

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is not employed by the Township because it is, at present, not considered necessary to assure effective budgetary control or to facilitate effective cash planning and control.

III. <u>DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS</u>

A. Deposits and Investments

The Township's deposits are all on deposit with Chemical Bank and Flagstar Bank.

Investment rate risk. The Township will minimize Interest Rate Risk, which is the risk that the market value of securities in the portfolio will fall due to changes in market interest rates, by; structuring the investment portfolio so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations, thereby avoiding the need to sell securities in the open market; and investing operating funds primarily in shorter-term securities, liquid asset funds, money market mutual funds, or similar investing pools and limiting the average maturity in accordance with the Township's cash requirement.

Foreign currency risk. The Township is not authorized to invest in investments, which have this type of risk.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2008

Credit risk. The Township will minimize Custodial Credit Risk, which is the risk of loss due to the failure of the security issuer or backer, by; limiting investments to the types of securities listed in the Township's investment policy; and pre-qualifying the financial institutions, brokers/dealer, intermediaries and advisors with which the Township will do business in accordance with the Township's investment policy.

Concentration of credit risk. The Township will minimize Concentration of Credit Risk, which is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the Township's investment in a single issuer, by diversifying the investment portfolio so that the impact of potential losses from any one type of security or issuer will be minimized.

Custodial credit risk – deposits. In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. As of March 31, 2008, \$436,555 of the government's bank balance of \$637,800 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized.

Custodial credit risk – investments. For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the government will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Township's investments are categorized to give an indication of the level of risk assumed by the Township at year end. Category 1 includes investments that are insured or registered, or securities held by the Township or the Township's agent in the Township's name. Category 2 includes investments that are uninsured and unregistered with securities held by the counterparty's trust department or its agent in the Township's name. Category 3 includes investments that are uninsured and unregistered, with the securities held by the counterparty, or by its trust department or its agent but not in the Township's name. At year end, the Township held no investments.

A reconciliation of cash and investments follows:

	PRIMARY GOVERNMENT			
Carrying amounts of Deposits	\$ 633,845			
Government-wide Statement of Net Assets Cash	\$ 632,600			
Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets Cash	 1,245			
Total	\$ 633,845			

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2008

B. Receivables

Receivables as of year end for the government's individual major funds are as follows:

	General	General	
Receivables			
Taxes and Special Assessments	\$ 5,716		
Due from Other Governments	21,220	_	
	\$ 26,936		

The allowance for doubtful accounts is not considered to be material for disclosure. As a result, its uncollectible accounts are virtually nil.

Governmental funds report deferred revenue in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Governmental funds also defer revenue recognition in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned. At the end of the fiscal year, the Township did not have any deferred revenue.

C. Capital Assets

Primary (Government
-----------	------------

·	Beginning	Daamaasas	Ending s Balance		
	Balance	Increases Decreases		Balance	
Governmental activities:					
Capital assets, not being depreciated					
Land	\$ 41,642	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 41,642	
Capital assets, being depreciated					
Land Improvements	64,901	5,803	0	70,704	
Buildings	475,770	0	0	475,770	
Equipment, Furniture, and Fixtures	237,672	11,150	0	248,822	
Total capital assets, being depreciated	778,343	16,953	795,296		
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Land Improvements	12,555	3,438	0	15,993	
Buildings	127,916	7,183	0	135,099	
Equipment, Furniture, and Fixtures	88,538	16,711	0	105,249	
Total accumulated depreciation	229,009	27,332	0	256,341	
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	549,334	(10,379)	0	538,955	
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 590,976	\$ 590,976 \$ (10,379)		\$ 580,597	

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2008

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental activities:

General Government Public Safety	\$ 10,379 16,953
Total Depreciation Expense	\$ 27,332

Construction Commitments:

The government has no outstanding construction commitments as of March 31, 2008.

D. Interfund Receivables, Payables and Transfers

Individual fund interfund receivable and payable balances at March 31, 2008, were:

	DUE	FROM	DUE TO		
	OTHE	R FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS		
General Fund	\$	260	\$	0	
Fiduciary Funds					
Current Tax Collection		0	260		
	\$	260	\$	260	

All remaining balances resulted from the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and (3) payments between funds are made.

E. Long-Term Debt

At March 31, 2008, the Township was not obligated for any long-term debt.

F. Fund Balance Reserves and Designations

In order to comply with generally accepted accounting principles and meet certain legal requirements, the Township has reserved fund balances/retained earnings in various funds. These reserves and designations are detailed in the following schedule:

FUND BALANCE

Reserved
General Fund
Talagammunications Bigh

Telecommunications Right-of-Way

\$ 2,937

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2008

IV. OTHER INFORMATION

A. Risk Management

The Township is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. The Township participates in a pool of municipalities within the State of Michigan for self-insuring property and casualty, crime, general liability, workers compensation insurance and errors and omissions insurance. The Township pays annual premiums to the pool for the respective insurance coverage. In the event the pool's total claims and expenses for a policy year exceed the total normal annual premiums for said years, all members of the specific pool's policy year may be subject to special assessments to make up the deficiency. The Township has not been informed of any special assessments being required for the current year or the three prior years.

The Township continues to carry insurance for other risks of loss, including fidelity bonds.

B. Retirement Plan

The Township has a defined contribution pension plan with John Hancock's Life Insurance Company, which covers all members of the Township Board. Each board member becomes eligible for coverage on the first policy anniversary date which the board member reaches age 18. A board member's normal retirement age is age 65 or, if later, on the 10th anniversary of the board member's entry date.

The formula for determining contributions is based on the board member's basic annual rate of compensation in effect at the beginning of each plan year. The plan year is April 1 to March 31 of the following year. Township contributions for each eligible participant are calculated as 18% of compensation. Participants are allowed to make voluntary after-tax contributions, in amounts ranging from 1% to 10% of compensation.

Township contributions to the plan for 2007-2008 amounted to \$5,285. In addition, the Township paid \$441 in service fees.

Total wages for those covered under the plan was \$29,362 and total wages for all employees including noncovered payroll was \$75,107.

C. Sale of Future Revenues

For several years, the Township has sold its rights to delinquent real property tax revenues and related late payment penalties to Mecosta County. For the 2007 tax roll the Township received a lump sum payment of \$5,391, which included \$4,819 for general operating tax revenues and \$572 for special assessment revenues. These amounts represent 100% of the present value of the delinquent real property tax revenues. In exchange for these payments, the county is allowed to keep the delinquent taxes collected plus the late payment penalties charged. If the county is ultimately unable to collect any of these delinquent taxes, the Township will have to repay the county.

COLFAX TOWNSHIP, MECOSTA COUNTY RODNEY, MICHIGAN REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2008

	GENERAL FUND			
	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	
REVENUES				
Taxes	\$ 74,767	\$ 74,767	\$ 71,008	
Licenses and Permits	5,500	5,500	6,426	
State Grants	138,258	138,258	138,575	
Contributions from Local Units	17,000	17,000	7,000	
Charges for Services	12,515	12,515	11,193	
Interest and Rents	4,300	4,300	33,945	
Other Revenues	4,000	4,000	10,570	
Total Revenues	256,340	256,340	278,717	
EXPENDITURES				
Legislative				
Township Board	42,600	42,600	26,220	
General Government				
Supervisor	11,419	11,419	10,853	
Election	2,500	2,500	1,605	
Assessor	19,850	19,850	17,861	
Clerk	18,811	18,811	15,875	
Board of Review	1,700	1,700	1,015	
Treasurer	23,457	23,457	21,716	
Building and Grounds	49,000	49,000	20,768	
Cemetery	31,950	31,950	14,536	
Public Safety	,	ŕ	,	
Fire Department	167,300	167,300	27,175	
Public Works			, , , ,	
Highways, Streets, and Bridges	11,000	11,000	4,338	
Community and Economic Development	,	,	7	
Planning and Zoning	1,570	1,570	652	
Other Functions	,	,		
Employee Benefits	5,000	5,000	3,391	
Contingency	10,000	10,000	0	
Total Expenditures	396,157	396,157	166,005	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues	(139,817)	(139,817)	112,712	
<u>FUND BALANCE</u> - Beginning of Year	139,817	139,817	546,507	
<u>FUND BALANCE</u> - End of Year	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 659,219	

CURRENT TAX COLLECTION FUND

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES MARCH 31, 2008

	BALA 4/1/2		Λ.	DDITIONS	DE	DUCTIONS		ALANCE 31/2008
<u>ASSETS</u>	4/1/2	.007	Α.	DDITIONS	DL	DUCTIONS	3/	31/2008
Cash in Bank	\$	912	\$	1,647,669	\$	1,647,336	\$	1,245
<u>LIABILITIES</u>								
Due to Other Funds	\$	113	\$	77,301	\$	77,154	\$	260
Due to Other Governments		799		1,566,595		1,566,409		985
Due to Other Organizations and Individuals		0		3,773		3,773		0
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$	912	\$	1,647,669	\$	1,647,336	\$	1,245

Baird, Cotter and Bishop, P.C. CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

134 WEST HARRIS STREET CADILLAC, MICHIGAN 49601 PHONE: 231-775-9789 FAX: 231-775-9749 www.bcbcpa.com

July 25, 2008

To the Township Board Colfax Township Mecosta County Rodney, Michigan

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Colfax Township, Mecosta County, Rodney, Michigan as of and for the year ended March 31, 2008, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered Colfax Township's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the governmental unit's internal control. Accordingly we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the governmental unit's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be significant deficiencies and other deficiencies that we consider to be material weaknesses.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or a combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control. We consider the following deficiencies to be significant deficiencies in internal control:

1) Lack of Segregation of Duties

The relatively small number of people involved in the accounting functions of the Township and the design of the accounting system as developed by the state make it difficult to adequately segregate duties. Segregation of accounting duties is a fundamental method of strengthening internal control. However, in deciding what internal control procedures should be implemented, the Board must consider the costs of implementing them and weigh those costs against the benefits to be derived from their implementation.

2) Lack of Adequate Controls to Produce Full Disclosure GAAP Basis Financial Statements.

All Michigan governments are required to prepare financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principals (GAAP). This is a responsibility of the government's management. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires internal controls over both (1) recording, processing, and summarizing accounting data (i.e., maintaining internal books and records), and (2) reporting government-wide and fund financial statements, including the related footnotes (i.e., external financial reporting).

As is the case with many smaller and medium-sized entities, the government has historically relied on its independent external auditors to assist in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements and footnotes as part of its external financial reporting process. Accordingly, the government's ability to prepare financial statements in accordance with GAAP is based, in part, on its reliance on its *external* auditors, who cannot by definition be considered a part of the government's *internal* controls.

This condition was caused by the government's decision that it is more cost effective to outsource the preparation of its annual financial statements to the auditors than to incur the time and expense of obtaining the necessary training and expertise required for the government to perform this task internally. As a result of this condition, the government lacks internal controls over the preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and instead relies, in part, on its external auditors for assistance with this task.

The government has evaluated the cost vs. benefit of establishing internal controls over the preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and determined that it is in the best interests of the government to outsource this task to its external auditors, and to carefully review the draft financial statements and notes prior to approving them and accepting responsibility for their content and presentation.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or a combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control. We believe that the deficiencies described above are material weaknesses.

This communication is intended solely for the information and use of the Board and others within the organization. This restriction is not intended to limit the distribution of the report, which is a matter of public record.

BAIRD, COTTER AND BISHOP, P.C.

Bairol, Cottle & Bishop, P.C.

Baird, Cotter and Bishop, P.C. CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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July 25, 2008

COMMUNICATION WITH THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE

To the Township Board Colfax Township Mecosta County Rodney, Michigan

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Colfax Township for the year ended March 31, 2008, and have issued our report thereon dated July 25, 2008. Professional standards require that we provide you with the following information related to our audit.

Our Responsibility under U.S. Generally Accepted Auditing Standards

As stated in our engagement letter dated June 9, 2008, our responsibility, as described by professional standards, is to express opinions about whether the financial statements prepared by management with your oversight are fairly presented, in all material respects, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Our audit of the financial statements does not relieve you or management of your responsibilities.

Significant Audit Findings

Qualitative Aspects of Accounting Practices

Management is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies. In accordance with the terms of our engagement letter, we will advise management about the appropriateness of accounting policies and their application. The significant accounting policies used by Colfax Township are described in Note I to the financial statements. No new accounting policies were adopted and the application of existing policies was not changed during 2007-08. We noted no transactions entered into by the governmental unit during the year for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus. There are no significant transactions that have been recognized in the financial statements in a different period than when the transaction occurred.

Difficulties Encountered in Performing the Audit

We encountered no significant difficulties in dealing with management in performing and completing our audit.

Corrected and Uncorrected Misstatements

Professional standards require us to accumulate all known and likely misstatements identified during the audit, other than those that are trivial, and communicate them to the appropriate level of management. Management has corrected all such misstatements. No material misstatements were noted. We proposed several adjusting journal entries that were accepted and recorded by management.

Disagreements with Management

For purposes of this letter, professional standards define a disagreement with management as a financial accounting, reporting, or auditing matter, whether or not resolved to our satisfaction, that could be significant to the financial statements or the auditor's report. We are pleased to report that no such disagreements arose during the course of our audit.

Management Representations

We have requested certain representations from management that are included in the management representation letter dated July 25, 2008.

Other Audit Findings or Issues

During the course of our audit of the basic financial statements of Colfax Township for the year ended March 31, 2008, we noted the following list of items which we feel deserve comment:

Budgeting

Pertaining to the Township's compliance with Public Act 621 of 1978, the budget documents should include actual prior year amounts.

Reconciliation of Clerk and Treasurer Records

The Michigan Department of Treasury Uniform Accounting Procedures Manual requires the clerk to reconcile the Clerk's records to the Treasurer's records on a monthly basis. It does not appear that the Township is currently following this procedure.

This communication is intended solely for the information and use of the Board and others within the organization. This restriction is not intended to limit the distribution of the report, which is a matter of public record.

BAIRD, COTTER AND BISHOP, P.C.

Baird, Cotte & Bishop, P.C